THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1173.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Derby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Fortesque stakes, eleven subscribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes, of 200 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Driine, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Derby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quitlaviea, Lilis, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 500 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above statement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the sweepstakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chesnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the post sweepstake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the sweepstakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse] his grand dam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 13th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Judge to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of 450l. with interest from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

January 2, 1804.

NOTICE.

PURSUNT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 16th day of May 1803, will be sold, at Public Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 28th of this instant, (January) the

TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, on Tuckahoe Creek, whereon George Perkins now lives, it being the tract of land that Major Power died possessed of. This sale is made to raise the sum of £81 15 6 1-2, with 5 per cent. interest upon 60l. 19s 6d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802, to satisfy Col. Robert H. Saunders—also, to satisfy Anderson Peers, the sum of 136l. 1s. 1d. 1-4, with 5 per cent. interest on 127l. 10s. 3d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802.

JOHN CURD, WM. MILLER, JAMES VAUGHAN, } Commrs.

January 2, 1804. (tds.)

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber, living in Augusta county, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him again, a Negro Man named TOM LATE, the property of James Lamme of this county. He is 5 feet 6 inches high and well made, about 33 years of age, several scars on his forehead, viz: one large scar across his forehead and another rather crossing it, one on his temple, a large beard; had on and took with him, one bottle green broad cloth coat and drab do. one swansdown waistcoat and blue do. half boots and fir hat, and a pair of fancy cord and grey breeches. He was raised in Hanover county by Pettus Ragland. It is probable that he has taken that rout. The above reward will be given by me.

James Kennerly, jun.

December 13th, 1803. [3w]

In obedience to a decree of the county Court of Fairfax, on the 25th day of this month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months,

Two half acre Lots,

KNOWN in the plan of said City, as Nos. 542 and 708, mortgaged by Josiah Watson to Charles Higbee to secure the payment of a debt due from him to said Higbee—One of the these Lots adjoins that occupied by Lieut. Bingham, and fronting Mr. Jeffee Bowles's, the other near Mr. William Hay's Brewery. Bonds with approved security will be required.

CHARLES COPLAND, GEO. JEFFERRON, BENJAMIN MOSBY, } Commissioners.

January 4, 1804.

Late Intelligence.

[FROM OUR LONDON PAPERS.]

PER COMMERCE, DYER, FROM LIVERPOOL. ARRIVED AT PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON, November 3.

Monday afternoon arrived at Harwich, from Rotterdam, the Jan San Weize, of Embden, with the following passengers, viz. the Donager Marchioness of Donegal, Lady Ancram, two Miss Godfreys, R. B. Robson, Esq. late Member for Oakhampton, James Green, Esq. late Member for Arundel, Alexander Gerard, and Wm. Jackson, Esq.

One of those Gentlemen who has been some time a prisoner in France, having been detained there at the commencement of hostilities, reports, that at Rotterdam there are about 100 gun-boats ready for the invasion of this country, and that at the different places, which he has lately been at in France and Holland, he has seen upwards of 3000 boats of the same description; but he is of opinion, that no expedition, undertaken in such vessels, can possibly be attended with success.

Other accounts from the coast of Holland state, that there are 17 or 18 ships of the line in the Texel, at Rotterdam, and Helvoetsluys. It is supposed that the Dutch army will be embarked in these vessels.

On the subject of the French preparations, we have received the following additional information.

DOVER, Nov. 2.

"By intelligence received here, it appears that the number of gun-boats, already collected at Boulogne, is greater than hitherto represented. They amount, it is said, to between 140 and 150, and upwards of 20 more are ready at Calais, and only wait for an opportunity to join them. Besides these, there are two floating batteries at Dunkirk, each mounted with twenty six-guns, thirty-six-pounders, and rowed with forty oars. Great preparations, it seems, are making to put the French coast in a most formidable state of defence, by mortars and the erection of batteries. The whole number of boats ready for service in the different ports of France, amount to nearly 600. In Brest there are two ships of the line and nearly 200 transports, destined, no doubt, to convey troops to Ireland if they can escape the vigilance of our Channel fleet, which has blockaded that port for some months past, in a manner that does great credit to the perseverance and natural skill of the gallant veteran Admiral Cornwallis, who commanded it.—This morning arrived a Hamburg mail, with news to the 28th October, and from France up to the 20th. At that period, the First Consul was still at St. Cloud; but it was expected that he would set out in a few days for the northern coasts, to give more effect by his presence, to the orders issued for hastening with the utmost possible dispatch, the preparations making for the intended invasion.

Admiral Nelson, it is said, was making preparations to bombard Toulon, which is stated to be in a formidable state of defence.

One thousand men of the army of reserve, arrived at Dublin from England, the 28th ult.

A letter from Hamburgh says, "The king of Prussia, sensible at last of the danger to which his own dominions are exposed by the neighbourhood of the French troops, has espoused the cause of the duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and declared his intention to protect the territories of his serene highness. Couriers are now frequently exchanged on the subject.

"Well informed persons, both at Berlin and Brunswick, go so far as to bet, that before six months Prussia will be involved in a war with France.

"A stranger of very great respectability, who arrived here two days ago from Paris, reports, that the first instalment for the cession of Louisiana has been paid into the hands of the Chief Consul by the United States; but instead of applying the money to public purposes, the Consul has locked it up in his coffers for his private use.

"In Lauenburg the French engineers are taking soundings of the rivers Elbe and Steguitz, and surveying the positions on their banks, probably with the view of invading Mecklenburgh and Holstein. Lubeck, and the ships with British goods in that port, seem likewise to be an object of the enemy's attention.

"The Duke of Wirtemburgh has expressly forbidden the printing of a paper, called "Allgeneine Deutsche Zeitung," because it contained expressions disrespectful to the Chief Consul of France, and other Sovereigns, his allies."

PARIS, OCT. 19.—Twelve thousand men are already encamped in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, and more troops are daily arriving. The whole coast, from Etape to Calais, forms one continued line of the most formidable batteries. The preparations for the invasion are carried on with the utmost activity.—Generals have been dispatched to every point of the northern coast, to place them in a complete state of defence, or to hasten the measures now carrying into execution, previous to the grand attack. The First Consul will set out in a few days, to animate the whole by his presence. Some persons had asserted, that the orders respecting these preparations were countermanded or suspended, and from this circumstance concluded, that there were still hopes of peace; but this report is entirely void of foundation. On the first signal, the different bodies of troops will embark. The French demi-brigades have got the name of regiments; the Chiefs of them are Colonels; and most of the Majors are already appointed. The heavy cavalry will be reduced to ten regiments of cuirassiers, and the dragoons will serve both as infantry and light cavalry. Orders have been sent to the generals who command the army of England, to hasten with all their might the preparations for the expedition.

A squadron of ten ships of the line and three frigates has been seen off Marseilles, cruising to the westward of the harbour. The Sorciere, a brig of 14 guns, fitted out at Marseilles, has carried into Malaga, an English brig and a letter of Marque, whose cargoes are valued at 900,000 Catalonian livres.

Two frigates dispatched from Toulon, to Corsica, with troops and money have arrived safe at Calvi. An English privateer chased in under the batteries of the Hieres Isles, a Genoese ship, but the batteries were so well served that the English sustained great damage in their masts, besides the loss of 15 men.—A ship of 84 guns is now building at Toulon. Admiral Nelson, it is said, is now employed in preparations for an attempt to destroy the magazines and ships at Toulon. With this view, he has sent to Gibraltar for bombs and gun-vessels; but the harbour of that place is in such a state of defence as to be in little danger.

October 20.—The Chief Consul is still at St. Cloud. In the mean time, as he is soon expected to join the army of England, a field lodging, which as we are assured, is destined for his use, has already been sent thither. It is a portable wooden house, constructed in this city, and consists of a sleeping room, a closet, and a kitchen, all the parts of which can be taken to pieces, and united at pleasure, and so light that they can be conveyed on two post waggons. Every day furnishes new proofs of the serious intention of the Chief Consul to brave every obstacle, in order to carry the flames of war into the heart of England. But nothing is more evident testimony of his design than a decree of Vendemaire 12, (October 4,) inserted this day in the official journal. It contains orders for the formation of a company of guides and interpreters, who will be employed in the grand expedition;—this company will consist of 117 men, including the Captain, four Lieutenants, and Subalterns. The recruiting for this troop is to be by voluntary enrollment, at Paris, and in the sea ports from Ostend to St. Malo. The qualifications for admission into it are—to be able to speak and translate English; having resided in England, and a knowledge of the topography of the country. The Irish who are in France, and the young Conscripts, who do not form part of the army, may be received into this company, if they possess the requisite qualifications. The officers will be appointed by the Chief Consul, on a recommendation by the minister at war; the subalterns will be nominated directly by the minister. Their uniform is to be a short green coat with red facings, and white hussar buttons, white waistcoat, leather breeches, American boots, and black bronzed spurs. Their arms are to be muskets and bayonet, and sabre similar to the sabres of the dragoons.

Spain to avoid taking an active part in the present war, is to pay France 4 millions of livres monthly, and guarantee the payment in like manner of one million monthly by Portugal.

Four emigrants who had taken the benefit of the amnesty, but carried on a correspondence with the counter Artois, have been deported, among them are Laval Montmorency, and Archambault.—Their estates are not confiscated, but they have been permitted to sell them.

Hamburgh, Oct. 28.—The officers lately sent by General Mortier to pay a visit of condolence to the Duke of Mecklenburgh, have complained that the horses and plate of the King of England have been saved by being sent into Mecklenburgh, and embarked at Rostock, and have required that the Duke should pay the value to the French. To this ridiculous demand the Duke replied "it was no concern of his what was embarked in his ports, provided the duties were paid;" and he has sent an express to St. Petersburgh on the subject—It has been reported here that 2000 French troops have entered into Mecklenburgh, but this is not confirmed. It is certain that the inhabitants of Mecklenburgh are in much apprehension of a visit.

Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—The Batavian frigate Aurora has been launched at Flushing, without waiting for the arrival of the Chief Consul. An English collier, captured by a French Privateer, belonging to Dunkirk, has been carried into Flushing. The number of French troops in this country amounts to 22,000 men. A French soldier, who was out shooting ducks not far from Flushing, shot a Dutch peasant, but was immediately arrested. Citizen Apostool will remain in England as our Commissary for 1[illegible] years.

St. Petersburgh, Oct. 7.—The English Ambassador, it seems, will remain here, and expects his Lady soon from England. Prince Constantine is busily employed in forming a new regiment of Hulans.

October, 10.—We have received the melancholy news of the death of the Great Duchess Helena Pawlowna. The Emperor immediately drove to Gatschina to the Empress-Mother, who overpowered with grief at the loss of her second daughter, was taken very ill, and though now something better, still keeps her bed. The Court is gone in mourning for four months; the play houses will be shut for six weeks. A sea officer has discovered a method of walking over rivers and lakes, and will soon make a public trials of it. Mr. Goll, an Artist, from Dantzic, is arrived here with a new discovered perpetual motion, which he applies in various ways, to all kinds of mills, so as to supply the place of water, wind, men, and horses.

Milan, Oct. 12.—The combined French and Italian army now in Italy, which some of the journals made to consist of 128,000 men, amounts at most to 30,000; nine or ten thousand are stationed at Verona and Mantua.—Though the Austrian army in the Venetian territory is in considerable force, the present friendly disposition of the Court of Vienna leaves no uneasiness in regard to that quarter.—The army of General St. Cyr, in the Neapolitan and Papal dominions, amounts to about 36,000 men, of whom 2000 are in the States of the Church. The negociations of the Court of Naples, by remonstrances to the First Consul and the interference of foreign powers, in order to induce the French Government to make their troops evacuate the Neapolitan dominions, have hitherto been attended with no success.

Congress.

Debate in the Senate,

ON THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

—— ember 3.

Thursday, No[illegible]

[illegible]sident—I presumed from Mr. Wright—Mr. Pr[illegible] honorable gentleman from the observations of [illegible] but he had not [illegible] minutely Delaware Mr. (Wells.) [illegible] this bill, and which the attended to the provisions of [illegible] expressly to depend—transfer of the stock is made [illegible] manner secured The treaty [illegible] in the most [illegible] territory, as a cession of the ceded the purchase money, dition [illegible] the payment of [illegible] that no part of and it [illegible] has expressly pro[illegible] the *possession* stithe stock shall be transferred to [illegible] obtained.—Not *paid for by the treaty* shall have be[illegible] has said the such a possession as the gentlem[illegible] the delivery of a President *may* be satisfied with—[illegible] of a door."—The twig and turf, or the knocker in intended, it is the treaty has defined the possession and and city of New possession of Louisiana, the islands, the troops have Orleans, with the forts and [illegible]—But Sir, from his ing been withdrawn from thence objections to this remarks it would seem that his [illegible] of confidence bill had been predicated on his wishes his fears that in the executive, as he has expressed [illegible] the pre-re the stock would be transferred, [illegible] He says, requisite condition had been performed [illegible] on stipulated ought to be satisfied that the possession [illegible] up before we by the treaty shall have been delivered [illegible] constitupass this bill. Has he forgot that by the [illegible] ecution of tion the President is to superintend the ex[illegible] the su the law? Or has he forgot that treaties are [illegible] *supreme* law of the land? Or why, while he [illegible] the to respect this constitution, does he oppose [illegible] or commission of the execution of this law, [illegible] a signal gan of the government to which it has been [illegible] by the constitution? Why, I ask, does he distrust the President? Has he not been throughout the whole of this business very much [illegible] to the peaceful acquisition of this immense territory, and the [illegible] able waters of the Mississippi? [illegible] but the other day, was all [illegible] sary, to our political exist[illegible]

obtained, the western people would never themselves from the union. This property, for which countless millions were then proposed to be expended, and the best blood of our citizens to be shed, and which then was to be had at all hazard, *per fas aut per nefas*, seems now to have lost its worth; and it would seem as if some gentlemen could not be satisfied with the purchase, because our title was not recorded in the blood of its inhabitants; but that this is not the wish of the American people, has been unequivocally declared by their immediate representatives in Congress, as well as by this house, who had each expressed their approbation of the *peaceful* title we had acquired, by majorities I thought not to be misunderstood—and the gentleman, although he voted for the ratification of the treaty, now again calls on us to investigate the title, it is certainly too late. But I ask, if *he* was not possessed of the most satisfactory evidence of the title, why he consented to the ratification of the treaty? Does he not know that France, the original proprietor ceded it to Spain? Does he not know that Spain retroceded it to France, in exchange for Tuscany, which is now held as the kingdom of Etruria, by the king of Etruria, the relative of his Catholic majesty, by virtue of that exchange? Does he not know that Spain disclaims all title to it, and has issued the royal order for delivering it to France under its original limits, and that that order was lately in the possession of the minister of the French Republic, near the United States. That the treaties had been ratified and exchanged for the sale of Louisiana to the United States, and that the minister of the First Consul had concerted with our government, such measures as were deemed necessary to put us in possession of the ceded territory, agreeably to the treaty. How correct then, it may be to investigate the title after we have ratified the treaty, and become thereby the purchasers, or how prudent to question that title, when claiming under it, are questions the gentleman's own feelings will best decide! But of this I am sure that we can have no just cause of complaint against the French Republic, until an eviction under a pre-existing title paramount, which Spain herself disclaims. But if after we shall be in possession under this peaceful, this legitimate title, any power on earth shall attempt to disturb our possession, I guess we can obtain injunctions from our secretaries of war, and of the navy, and secure our title in the way it was wished by some gentlemen to have been originally obtained. The gentleman tells us he understands we are to be opposed by the subjects of this Catholic majesty, in taking possession, or why send so many troops to take possession. I cannot tell where the gentleman got his information, either as to the opposition intended, or the number of troops to be sent. *I* have never heard that there was to be any opposition, but the reverse. I have never heard the number of troops that are intended to take possession—but I hope and trust a number sufficient to preserve the forts in good order, and to defend them against any power that may presume to invest them. This, I have no doubt, will be done, as it is committed to the President, under his high responsibility, aided by the heads of the departments, to which it belongs, who will be possessed of all necessary information, and who will, I trust, do their duty in preserving and defending these important posts.

Can it be supposed that the Louisianians, who so lately gave so demonstrative proof of their loyalty in their answer to the address of the Prefect of France, will be less disposed to loyalty to the United States, when they recollect that we have treated them as children, and ourselves by securing them in their property and in their civil and religious liberty, agreeably to the principles of our own constitution? Can they be so unwise as to prefer being the colonists of a distant European power, to being members of this immense empire with all the privileges of American citizens? Can any gentleman seriously entertain such an unauthorised opinion that that people whom we have seen so lately with so much respect to their late king, submit cheerfully to be citizens of the French Republic, will now in direct violation of the royal order, refuse to obey it, and treasonably take up arms to resist its execution—it is as cruel as it is unfounded? But should an infatuation so treasonable, beget in them insurgent principles, so unfounded, beget in them insurgent principles, so treasonable, beget in them insurgent principles, our troops on the first resistance, I hope and trust that orders of his Catholic majesty to reduce them to reason and submission may be permitted to arrive. The King, that they may bow to the royal order of their sovereign, punishment be delivered up to be brought to condign project may be nipped in the bud, and that their treasonable

I had for myself, however supposed that from the time of the address even, supposed that from been in possession of the French Prefect he had civil functions of the, and in the discharge of the the Spanish troops French government, and that of them to preserve in the forts here the possession troops should arrive and protect them all the French did suppose that all under his direction but I never sell that country, after the First Consul consented to to take possession that he would send over his troops did I entertain a doubt of it, but to surrender to the King of Spain had even a single doubt that after he *secured* and *held* and sold that property to France and his royal order for the property in exchange of which full proof, that if the delivery of the possession was the First Consul, it was not in his power to induce that integrity by to keep it, that he would commit violative of the theretofore unsullied, by any measures Mr. Pickering faith of his own treaty.

Mr. Pickering said, if he entertained the opinion just now expressed by the gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. made by the Wells,) of the binding force of all treaties it to be his the President and Senate, he should think sideration duty to vote for the bill now under conUnited sion. "The constitution, and the laws of the treaties States made in pursuance thereof, and all authority made, or which shall be made under the Jan of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." But a treaty to be thus obligatory must not contravene the constitution, nor contain any stipulations which transcend the powers therein given to the President and Senate. The treaty between the United States and the French Republic, professing to cede Louisiana to the United States, appeared to him to contain such an exceptionable stipulation which cannot be executed now existing. It is declared in it "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the union of the United States." But neither the President and Senate, nor the President and Congress are competent to such an act of incorporation. He believed, that our *administration* admitted, that this incorporation could not be effected without an amendment to the constitution. And he conceived that this necessary amendment could not be made in the ordinary mode, by the concurrence of two thirds of both houses of Congress, and the ratification by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states. He believed the assent of each individual state to be necessary for the admission of a foreign country as an associate in the union: in like manner as in a commercial house, the consent of each member would be necessary, to admit a new partner into the company. And whether the assent of every state to such an indispensable amendment were attainable, was uncertain. But the articles of a treaty were necessarily related to each other; the stipulation in one article being the consideration for another. If, therefore, in respect to the Louisiana treaty, the United States fail to execute, and within a reasonable time, the engagement in the third article, (to incorporate that territory into the union) the French government will have a right to declare the whole treaty void." We must then abandon the country, or go to war to maintain our possession. But, it was *to prevent war* that the pacific measures of the last winter were adopted—they were to "lay the foundation for future peace."

Mr. Pickering had never doubted the right of the United States to acquire new territory, either by purchase or by conquest; and to govern the territory so acquired, as a dependent province. And in this way might Louisiana have become a territory of the United States, and have received a form of government infinitely preferable to that which its inhabitants are now subject.

There was another serious objection to this treaty. It purported to contain a cession of Louisiana to the United States. The first article had often been read and commented upon; yet he begged leave to refer to it once more. It was therein stated, that by the third article of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, made the 1st of October, 1800, the king of Spain *promised* and *engaged* on *certain conditions*, "to cede to the French Republic, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it then had in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states."—Now, under this *mere conditional promise* of Spain, the First Consul (declaring that the French Republic had thereby an incontestible title to the country) undertakes to cede Louisiana to the United States: And how does he cede it?—"in the same manner as it had been acquired by the French Republic, in virtue of the above mentioned treaty with Spain." This is, by that treaty, France acquired a right to *demand* an *actual cession* of the territory, provided she fulfilled *all the conditions* on which Spain promised to cede. But we know Spain declares that those conditions have not been fully performed; and, by her remonstrance, warns the United States not to touch Louisiana. Now we, standing (as some gentlemen have expressed themselves) in the shoes of France, can have only the same right relative to the subject in question. We can ask of Spain an actual cession, or a *confirmation* of the claim we have purchased of the French Republic, provided we will and can fulfil the conditions of the treaty of St. Ildefonso. And *what are these conditions?* We cannot tell. Mr. P. believed that our executive knew not what they were; and he believed, too, that even our envoys, who negociated the treaty for Louisiana, were alike uninformed: He believed that they never saw (nor they had not intimated that they had ever seen) any other part of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, than what is recited in the first article of our treaty with France. And this defect has not been supplied by any guarantee of the territory on the part of France. She had not stipulated, nor is under any obligation, to procure the assent of Spain, as a confirmation of the cession to the United States.

Such is the nature of our title to Louisiana. We had, indeed, been told of a publication, long since made at New-Orleans, of the king of Spain's order to his officers there, to deliver possession of the province to the French Republic. Mr. P. also would take the liberty of mentioning what he had heard, and from good authority—that the Prince of Peace, more than a year subsequent to the treaty of St. Ildefonso, declared, *that the king of Spain (his master) had not ceded Louisiana to France.*

(Remainder of Mr. P's. speech in our next.)

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorised to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan*, and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the U. States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1804.

—MARRIED—

At Baltimore on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Bishop Carroll, Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, youngest brother of the First Consul of the French Republic, to the agreeable Miss ELIZABETH PATTERSON, eldest daughter of Mr. William Patterson, merchant of that city.

At Williamsburg on Wednesday 27th Dec. by the Rev. Mr. Bracken, RICHARD H. LEE, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss ELIZA FINNIE.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(Continued from our last.)

THE Scriptures being supposed to be the dictates of infinite wisdom, must lose their title to that character, if they involve contradictions, and the constitution being framed by an assembly of men, chosen by a community just rust out of the protection of their king, and dreading an hostile invasion by his troops, to guard their rights, and project means of rescuing them from anarchy, it must also have been wisely framed. Its parts must be considered as consistent, because certainly adopted by the whole wisdom of the community when they elected an assembly under it, and submitted themselves to the rule of those to whom that assembly gave rule within its limits, and to the laws the which it made.

I, therefore, examined the constitution, in order to discover whether it contained any thing militating against the natural interpretation above given to the said section. My search was vain; but I discovered some things which, bearing the above maxims in my mind, convinced me of its correctness.

The sixth section speaks of the election and establishment of the senate, and after having prescribed a mode for the first, and defined the last, it goes on thus: "At the end of one year after the general "election, the six members elected for the first "division shall be displaced, and the vacancies "thereby occasioned supplied, from such class or "division, by new election, *in the manner aforesaid.*" And the fifteenth section contains the following words: "The present acting secretary in "Virginia, and clerks of all the county courts, "shall continue in office. In case of vacancies, "either by death, incapacity or resignation, *a secretary shall be appointed as before directed, and the clerks by the respective courts.*" These instances shew that when the convention chose to direct the supply of vacancies, by the same means, by which original elections were directed to be made, they knew how to do it, and having made these sections perfect, in point of technicality, so far as they relate to that matter, I must suppose, that they did not by the 14th section, intend, without any hint of such intention, and contrary to the express meaning of the words, to place the original appointment, and the appointment of persons to succeed in office, in the same hands. But what need I to reason thus. I will not disgrace my fellow citizens even by the most distant surmise, that their wisest patriots were without counsel, in framing an instrument of more importance than any conveyance, or that they stood in need of a midwife to deliver them of their meaning.

Since my former communication was published, I have mixed in sundry companies where it has been the subject of conversation.

I have heard some say, that though the express words of the section may not convey the meaning which the legislature seems, by its conduct, to have affixed to them; yet the spirit of them requires that interpretation. Through life, I have ever given to words their most natural signification, and when connected in a sentence or sentences, where no ambiguity appears, I have contented myself with the ideas which they suggest at first view, without straining for a spiritual sense, as religious enthusiasts often do, to the great disgrace of their profession. In this case I have walked in that plain road. But let us hear how political enthusiasts strain to discover the spiritual meaning of the second sentence of the fourteenth section, without one ray of light, from any other part of the constitution, to guide them to their wish, and in what words they have clothed, or must clothe, that spirit, before they can give it a substantial appearance. They say, that it signifies the same thing, which it would have done, had it been written thus: "In case of "the death, incapacity, or resignation of any of "the judges or officers so appointed, during the re"cess of the general assembly, the governor, with "the advice of the privy council, shall appoint "persons to succeed in office and hold the same "until the next session of the general assembly, "during which session the person so appointed "shall be either approved, or displaced by both "houses, and, in case the latter should happen, the "vacancy shall be supplied, in the same manner, "as is above prescribed in regard to the original "appointment of such judges and officers." Thus does the addition of spirit swell a substantial sentence, and alter its meaning, without rendering it more perspicuous. I ask, whether any other sentence in the constitution requires similar aid? And I ask, whether I have not the same right to give a spiritual meaning to the first sentence in the section, as they have to give it to this? Or whether any section in the constitution possesses less ambiguity, or stands less in need of a paraphrase, than that under consideration? I think none such will be found.

Others have said, that to construe the fourteenth section literally, would be very inconvenient. For this they have given two reasons.

1st. That the assembly and the governor and council might never agree in sentiment, with regard to any one, and so vacancies would never be supplied.

2dly. That were we to consider the meaning for which I contend, as the true meaning, there is not a judge constitutionally elected in the state, except judge Brown.

As to the first, I can have no fears. The governor and privy council are but nine men. Every one of them, from his constant residence at the seat of government, and the very nature of his office, has a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with proper persons to fill offices, than any nine of the general assembly, and, besides, they are so few in number, and so dependent, that the blame of an improper choice would be fixed where it ought to be, and the resentment of their constituents fall heavy upon the wretch, who from family favor, or other interested motives, should attempt to expose them to the mischiefs which must result from a weak, or wicked judge or attorney general; whereas, the general assembly, though governed by such motives, may put their ballots for such characters into a box with impunity, and no one can say on whom the blame should be fixed. Besides this, when a person is chosen by the governor and privy council to fill one of these offices, the eyes of the whole country are fixed on a single person. His character becomes an object of general investigation. If he turns out to the satisfaction of the citizens, the general assembly, or rather each house separately, will not dare to displace him. If otherwise, he will not only meet with that disgrace; but the governor and privy council, themselves, will lose their offices, so soon as the resentment of their country can reach them.

As to the second objection, it scarcely deserves an answer. No contravening act, or number of acts, can make wrong right, or change the meaning of plain words, joined together with the utmost grammatical propriety, and without the smallest ambiguity, and had they received their natural interpretation from the first, no inconvenience could have arisen; but much good would have flowed from it.

Others have said, that the sense for which I contend differs from the cotemporaneous interpretation of the words, manifested by acts of the legislature.

I reply, that all men are fond of power, and that when they have acquired it either by right, or by wrong, they are very loth to lay it down by an absolute relinquishment. So it is with the General Assembly.

They misinterpreted the section for the advancement of their own power. They have hitherto acted agreeably to that misinterpretation for the retention of that power, and knowing that even the Governor and Privy Council were within their control, they have assumed, and exercised a power constitutionally given to that body, in spite of the clause in the constitution which says—"The Le"gislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, "shall be seperate and distinct, so that neither ex"ercise the powers properly belonging to the other." Nay, more, so great hath been their lust of dominion, that soon after we had an assembly independent on a King, I have heard of its members saying, we are the "King's," and, it is probable, that this was said, on discovering that they had the appointment of the Executive forever, and of the Judiciary in the first instance with which last, they were resolved not to be content, though they had a negative on the Executive even there.

But besides this, I have heard of another nearly contemporaneous exposition, made by Judges, almost all of whom were constitutionally elected, which, to an intelligent foreigner who understands English, would seem equally surprising. The constitution, section ninth, speaking of the Governor, had said, "he shall, with the advice of the Council "of State, have the power of granting reprieves or "pardons, except where the prosecution shall have "been carried on by the House of Delegates, or "the law shall otherwise particularly direct; in "which cases, no reprieve or pardon shall be grant"ed, but by resolve of the House of Delegates."—The law declaring what shall be treason, which was made within three months after, said, "that the Ge"neral Assembly should determine whether persons "convicted of treason were proper objects of mercy "or not, and order accordingly." All men understanding English must admit, that these words do not give the General Assembly the power of pardoning; but the mere power of entering a Legislative order, that persons so convicted were proper objects of mercy, for the purpose of informing them who had the power of pardoning, that it ought, or ought not, to be exercised in such case.

Yet, I was present in the court of appeals, at least twenty years ago, when it was decided, that the general assembly, only, had the power of pardoning a traitor; and this was an exposition by all the then judges of the land. So much for contemporaneous interpretation.

A CITIZEN OF VIRGINIA.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Remarks concerning the Letters of the British Spy.

(No. XI.)

Mr. Pleasants having declared that the letters of the British Spy were a *valuable little work*, shews his opinion at least as a writer, politician and printer. He, no doubt, will be willing to support his opinion by facts or argument. That he may have a fair chance to do this, without incurring the charge of ostentation or vanity, I call upon him to answer the following interrogatories.

Is it a compilation of truth?

Is it a work of liberality?

Has it promoted the happiness of individuals?

Has it not disturbed the tranquility of society?

Has it not calumniated individuals?

Has it not calumniated and attempted to disgrace the character of the commonwealth and people of Virginia?

Has it produced a single *beneficial circumstance*? Yes, it has promoted the interest of Mr. Samuel Pleasants, the publisher, and this is all. As to its operating substantially to the credit of the author, or to the benefit of society, it is altogether out of the question.

The more I reflect, the more I am astonished at the contradictory impressions, which are made by a serious examination of so many pages, many of which afford so much to delight the ear, and beguile the understanding, and at the same time con-

tain so little truth or common sense. Even if the writer introduces circumstances which are notorious, they are either magnified or diminished, according to the design then before him. Multiplication or subtraction is applied to every thing, and the reader is led from the investigation of truth by a profusion of words, poured out from a rich, luxuriant and well cultivated fancy. These misrepresentations and exaggerations appear so frequently, that the reader is permitted, no where to hold communion with plain and positive facts. Fascinated by sounds, deluded by false appearances, he proceeds with the writer from error to error, without pausing—without looking back—disregarding how many *bleed and fall and die behind or around him.* Poor man! little thinking that the very torrent of error to which he contributes, may in a little time overwhelm himself, and all that belongs to him in its destructive sweep.

So wide, so diversified and so universal are the objects which the British Spy has *drawn into his net* and exposed to our attention; he has referred to, and sometimes quoted so many authorities, and names, from the remotest antiquity down to the present time, that it would employ any man of extensive reading and great industry, much time, to make an accurate examination and criticism. Convinced of this, I have selected those things only in which society seemed most interested. And following the same diversified mode which was adopted by the writer himself, I have only here and there seized upon a sentence, analyzed it, and shewn to the impartial reader, it's poison. What, I pray you candid reader, ought to be the object of writing and publishing? To deceive, to mislead, to obscure the truth, to publish what never existed? Most surely not. These questions go home to the British spy. He seems, from the beginning, to have considered himself at liberty to indulge all the rovings of his fancy, and to have assumed all the privileges of poetry, drama and romance.

—In his tenth letter, the British Spy appears to be highly sensible, that the present false taste concerning style, had induced those, who could do it, to adorn and ornament their writings, with the richest and highest colours of fancy. This letter, which is worth more than all the rest, deserves to be read and considered with some attention. Whenever it is stripped of its ornamental trappings and pedantry, it will be found to convey sound sense and wholesome information. It entitles the writer, notwithstanding his faults and offences, to partial forgiveness and thanks. If his heart is such an one, as to accord with the sentiments which are contained in this letter; if his judgment be as sound as ought to be expected from its contents, then the author of the British Spy, after the first impressions of anger and vexation are over, will forgive and thank the hand, which has, in the distribution of justice, neither spared his faults, nor obscured or disowned his merits.

That the merits, of this letter may be displayed with some perspicuity, the following extracts are introduced, not only as handsome specimens of composition, but as proofs of a sound understanding.

" *There is a great fault in the world as it respects*
" *this subject*—[meaning style.] *A giddy instabi-*
" *lity, a light and fluttering vanity, a* prurient
" [itching] *longing after novelty, an impatience, a*
" *disgust, a fastidious contempt of every thing that*
" *is old.*"

The British Spy then flourishes and curvetts, according to custom, through a whole column, and returns to his subject in the following handsome manner: " *This insatiable palate for novelty, which*
" *I have mentioned, has had a very striking effect on*
" *the style of modern productions. The plain lan-*
" *guage of easy conversation will not do. The wri-*
" *ter, who contends for fame, or even for truth; is*
" *obliged to consult the reigning taste of the day.*
" *Hence, too often in opposition to his own judg-*
" *ment, he is led to incumber his ideas with a gorge-*
" *ous load of ornaments, and when he would present*
" *to the public a body of pure, substantial and useful*
" *thoughts, he finds himself constrained to bury its*
" *utility in a dazzling case, to convert a feast of rea-*
" *son into a concert of sounds, a rich intellectual*
" *boon into a mere bouquet of variegated pinks and*
" *blushing roses. In his turn he contributes to esta-*
" *blish and spread wide the perversion of the public*
" *taste, and thus on a principle resembling that of*
" *action and reaction, the author and the public reci-*
" *procate the injury, just as in the licentious reign of*
" *Charles the second, the dramatist and his audience*
" *were wont to poison each others morals.*"

Did ever any man draw a more accurate picture of himself, his style, and, perhaps, his motives?—Contending for fame, desirous to raise an edifice upon a slight foundation, and with materials which have neither similitude nor connection; being sensible of the fraud which had been practised, and of the injury which was imputable, he has attempted to prevent the censures which had become due, claims acquaintance with the best authors, applauds, prefers and recommends them as standards of taste and perfection; condemns the vitiated taste of the present day, and in the very act of doing this, while he cuts, slashes and condemns every thing which is not suitable to such authority, he commits in the very teeth of his own condemnation the very faults which he had condemned with so little mercy.

From these quotations and many other sentences it would seem, that the author of the British Spy possesses a good heart and a sound understanding, though he has so often played the truant in wounding and worrying the feelings of others; and that he still possesses enough of vital, animating benevolence to entitle him to mercy. Sometimes his heart seems to be of that class, which can hide the fault and feel another's woe. If this be the fact, why is it, or how is it, that a heart, which seems in some cases, to be entirely attuned to the most delicate and impressive tints of philanthropy and benevolence, shall have made such havoc and carnage among the mangled feelings of others, who have, perhaps, as well as they knew how, supported the characters which it was designed by providence they should fill? Symetry, strength and many other qualities & endowments are all adventitious. The fortunate person to whose lot they have fallen, tho' it may give him great advantages, is not, because of the possession, entitled to exclusive honors or pre-eminence. Let every man be measured by his virtues—by his regard for truth, justice and morality; and let us hear no more of that pre-eminence which is obtained by the destruction of millions, by the accumulation of wealth, or any other accidental circumstance.

It will be perceived, that I have not followed the British Spy regularly through all his lengthened and diversified pages. But having broken the ice, having thrown open the windows of enquiry, having compelled each reader in some degree to be a critic, other persons of better talents, more leisure and more reading, may finish his public duty.

And now, reader, having trusted much to your candor, impartiality and patience, I will turn away from the rough road of censure, and endeavor to regain the paths of quietness and peace, from which the duty which I owe to my conscience, to society, and particularly to my native country, has induced me to depart. I know very well, that it requires a very considerable effort for a solitary, unknown individual, to oppose a torrent of popular error, or, as the British Spy would say, *to pluck the wizzard beard of hoary error.* It is necessary that he should be well prepared with facts and arguments; should be patient and industrious. Under these impressions I have acted, and although perhaps I have not done as much as I ought, yet I have done something. The only reward which can be expected is, the satisfaction of having saved my country from unjust aspersion, and the minds of my fellow citizens from injurious delusion. I have avoided personal abuse, or illiberal allusions to any one. Even the erroneous conduct of Mr. Pleasants, in publishing so many libels against his country, and against his fellow men, has been treated with tenderness, much more so than I *now* believe he deserves.

I am told that Mr. Pleasants is very angry on account of the manner in which he has been noticed. Poor man! let him go to the Capitol, from thence to the Basin of the Canal, from thence to the Armoury, and from thence to the Penitentiary; let him examine these, and then ask himself, whether Virginia affords no public improvement? Let him next ask himself, whether the Professors of William and Mary deserve to be compared to a set of *contemptible cobbaging taylors?* whether the Virginians entrust the education of their children to fugitives, outcasts and criminals? and then the anger of this *republican printer*, as he is called, will be turned into shame. I do not consider the author of the British Spy half so blameable as Mr. Pleasants, because Mr. Pleasants alone, has republished the letters in a pamphlet, and has recommended them as a *valuable work*, without affording a single remark or explanation concerning the most offensive and palpable errors.

The writer of these remarks has discovered in some of his numbers which have been published, several small errors in composition and printing. It would be a pity to correct them, because there would be nothing upon which Grandfather Senex, and the *poluphloisboic* Martinus Scriblerus, could exercise their anger or wit. Perhaps I may, some time hence, take notice of this pair of noble critics. Whatever my opinion of the British Spy may been been, God forbid I should associate him with these. I feel at this moment an obligation to the British Spy for one of his sentiments: " *Woe betide the hand*
" *that shall pluck the wizzard beard of hoary error;*
" *from lisping infancy to stooping age, the curses of*
" *the world shall be upon it.*"

In the foregoing remarks, it is true, that I have found it sometimes necessary, to chastise with severity, and to expose without sparing, some of the egregious errors which this writer, and his admirers, have mutually reciprocated, upon principles of action and reaction. If I shall have the consolation to find that the minds of my fellow citizens are roused from their lethargy and delirium, then most gladly will I drop the curtain forever, and say to this buzzing fly which has tormented, disturbed and deluded the public opinion, and vitiated public taste, " *Go, get the gone. Why should I hurt thee?*
" *This world is surely wide enough both for thee and*
" *me.*" Go, and devote the luxuriance of thy fancy, to poetry, to drama, or to romance. In these, or in either of them, hyperbole, supposition and fiction are allowable. Even the grossest falsehoods will sometimes please and dazzle. The wide fields which these will spread before you, will afford to your roving, playful and variegated mind, a continued succession of new objects, upon which each various and contending passion may feed, even to satiety. But suffer the unoffending poverty-stricken labourer, or uneducated mechanic, to eat his hard earned morsel in peace. Do not degrade him below the dignity of man, because he has not read Homer, Aristotle, Quinctilian, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus, Virgil, Horace, Bacon, Boyle, Addison, Shakespeare, Milton, Ossian, and other celebrated authors of different ages and climes. Oh no! poor man! let him be pitied, and spared! It fell not to his lot even to know the A B C of his own language, much less to explorate the Arcana and mysteries of science.

FAIR PLAY.

The Hon. ST. GEORGE TUCKER was yesterday elected Judge of the High Court of Appeals, by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, in the room of the venerable EDMUND PENDLETON, Esq. deceased.

The Downfall of M'Kean!

The Aurora has, as we expected, thrown off the mask, and over the shoulders of Thomas Cooper, has given his *governorship* a sound democrating drubbing. The floodgate of persecution must necessarily open upon him, and he who but lately had the hardihood to suppose himself the Mahomet of the new world, and impiously to hold up his *koran* in one hand, and the *emblem of starvation* in the other, to the persecuted followers of Washington, will now feel in turn the *benign* spirit of pure democracy. How easy a thing is it to be deceived.—How treacherous a thing is flattery. The Chief justice of Pennsylvania had introduced an order, system and inflexible justice into the courts of that state, which a certain sect have long wanted to get rid of; and their shortest cut was to get rid of the man or to make him a pliant tool, to work withall. They therefore made him *governor*, and thus got quit of the *Judge*. His excellency soon mounted the whirlwind to hurl federalists to destruction, but now finds himself utterly unable to direct the storm which begins to beat upon himself, and to threaten the downfall of every barrier between anarchy and liberty—between despotism and freedom.

(Fed. Gaz.)

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 29.

An intelligent writer, in the Morning Chronicle of the 27th inst. under the signature of "A Spectator" makes some pertinent observations respecting the furious and vile attack which has been made upon Mr. Burr. Among several remarkable passages are the following: "Much as I respect the discernment as well as the honor of Mr. Jefferson, I feel convinced that he has been the dupe of Mr. Burr's enemies. The conduct pursued by the heads of departments in this affair, speaks a very eloquent language."——"The appointments for the state of New-York, have all been under the influence of De Witt Clinton, to the utter neglect of the other much respected representatives of this state, as also to the neglect of Mr. Burr. Mr. Jefferson's council have been so grossly in error, as to suppose a man the most influential, who is in reality the most unpopular, perhaps the most odious character in the state." Truth will out at last. Who could have supposed that the greatest philosopher in the world would have been duped? The marks are daily torn from the grim visage of the democratic leaders.

RALEIGH, JANUARY 2.

On Thursday last, the Federal Circuit Court of North Carolina, was opened in this City, by Chief Justice Marshall, and Mr. Potter our District Judge. After the Grand Jury were sworn, the Chief Justice delivered a short but a very appropiate charge. But little business will be done at this term: the suit brought by the representatives of the late Earl Granville, against citizens of this state, for lands owned by the Earl before the revolution, will not be tried at this term.

To the Public.

DURING the enfuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to purfue the profeffional inftruction of youth in the city of Richmoud: his courfe of inftruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, Hiftory, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philofophy, political Œconomy and Metaphyficks; exercifes in Compofition and Elocution, Periodical public exibitons and examinatios will alfo conftitute regular and eflential parts of the plan he propofes to purfue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for inftruction in the feveral departments of fcience, and forty dollars for inftruction in the different branches o elementary literature, he propofes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will alfo be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the fchool & lecture room. By confiderate and candid men, J. Ogilvie prefumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed neceffary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at prefent palpably and proverbially below the ftandard of equitable compenfation for the labor which the inftructor undergoes and the fervices he renedrs. A very brief ftatement will place this important fubject in a clear and intereftfing light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profeffion, on which the virtue, accompliftments and happinefs of individuals, what occupation foever they may embrace and in what fituation foever they are placed, eflentially depend. The bleffings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffufion of ufeful knowledge, the extirpation of prev illing errors, are obviouflly & indiffolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic inftructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will defire no hing more ardently, than that this profeffion, which fo many caufes have combined to degrade, fhould be reftored to its proper rank in public eftimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this fort, whilft the pecuniary compenfation which the inftructor receives for his fervices howevercrimportant, for his exertions however laborious, is fo miferable fcanty, as to doom him to celibacy, infuperable indigence and fordid obfcurity. Until inftructors fhall receive a pecuniary compenfation propotioned to their talents, attainments and fervices, the education of youth muft be abandoned to feiolifts, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprife, genius and learning, will neceffarily prefer thofe occupations, where fuch accomplifhments are moft likely to obtain their proper eftimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expofe himfelf to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in juftice to the fubject and himfelf forbear to add, that fince his arrival in Virginia, his abilities fuch as they are, have been exerted in the bufinefs of juvenile education with affiduity and enthufiafm. To this purfuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the beft energies of his mind. No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been fpared, to qualify himfelf to communicate ufeful knowledge and inftil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and fcience comprehended in his courfe, he has endeavored to collect information from every acceffible fource. If on any fubject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely fay, it does not proceed from the want of fincere wifhes and perfeving efforts to difcover and incalculate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labour and noctural ftudy have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguifhed he fears for ever the native cheerfulnefs and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleafure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the confoling confciousnefs of having zealoufly endeavored to be ufeful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of phyfical independence, he has fcarcely been able to obtain a comfortable fubfiftence. Thefe obfervations are not made in the fpirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpofe of obviating a mifconftruction of the motive which has induced him to increafe his charge for tuition. He is deftined probably during the prime of his life to purfue the bufinefs of juvenile inftruction, nor does he murmur at his deftiny.—At the fame time he cannot think himfelf juftly expofed to the charge of unreafonable felf-fhnefs, when he indulges a wifh, that the emoluments of the laborious and ufeful occupation he purfues fhould be fufficient to afford the means of comfortable fubfiftence and the profpect of permaneat exemption, from the fevereft difafters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *deftitution.*

P. S. J. Ogilvie wifhes to receive five or fix of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the firft quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 23d day of February next,

THE Plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceafed, in the county of Hanover, containing 338 acres, with the half of a valuable Grift Mill adjoining the fame, on Chickahomony Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. This land is pleafantly fituated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling houfe, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—alfo a valuable Orchard affording a fufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is fituated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of fale will be, one third in hand, the balance in fix and twelve months. A deed of truft on the property will be required to fecure the two laft payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the fubfcriber in the lower end of Goochland county, about the 26th of December laft, a likely Negro Man, named

CHARLES,

who run the river laft year in Mrs. Crouch's boat, with coal from Mr. Graham's pitts. He is about 5 feet 10 inches, a little yellow complexioned, and fpeaks pert and fmiling when fpoken to, and rather with a fine tone of voice; is about 25 years of age, can read and write, and pretends to be a religious perfon. He formerly belonged to the eftate of Mr. Matthew Woodfon, deceafed, of Dover; had on, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat; other clothing cannot be recollected, as he had fundry clothes. The above reward will be given if taken out of the county and confined in jail fo that I get him again, or ten dollars if taken within the county and delivered to

Wm. Powell.

January 4, 1804. oaw4wp

Mr. CORNILLON,

HAS the honor of informing the citizens of Richmond, Manchefter and its vicinity, that having engaged a houfe on Shocko Hill, which he is to occupy in a few days, he propofes to open there

Two Schools,

For the FRENCH LANGUAGE.

One every Monday, Wednefday and Friday, from 12 to 2 o'clock for the Young Ladies, and another the fame days from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening for grown young gentlemen already in bufinefs. Both will begin the 16th of this month, and the terms will be thofe cuftomary in town for that tuition. As to the Academy for French and Mufic for Young Ladies, which Mr and Mrs Cornillon propofe to raife, they are very happy to announce that a gentleman known in this place for his ability in drawing, will attend it regularly as fo on as it fhall be opened. And to fuch families who have not heard of Mr and Mrs Cornillon's character, capacity in their purfuits, and morals, they may have the moft fatisfactory evidence, by perufing letters from characters of the higheft refpectability in the neighbourhood where they have lived feveral years fince their removl to America.

January 6.

Chairs, Cheefe, Confectionary, &c.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

Next door above Mr. Charles Spencer's,

HAS just received and for sale, a conſignment of handſome Fancy and Windſor Chairs—a few firſt quality American Cheeſe—a few jars of Preſerved Cranberries, Preſerved Fruit, Noyeau, Batafia, Anniſeed and Mint Cordials, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Barley, Sugar Almonds, &c. Alſo of former conſignments, German Ticklenburgs, by the box or piece—Superfine Broad Cloths, by the piece, or at 5 12 dollars per yard, by retail; and black, blue and mix'd Caſimeres equally low. Sixty boxes Mould Candles. Alſo lately received, a freſh ſupply of articles in the Hardware and Jewelery line, amongſt which are a few very large and elegant japanned Tea Trays, and Waiters to match—Copper and Iron Coal Scoups, Coal Sifters, Fluſting Pans, Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers of a ſuperior kind—17 Fire Grates.

Directions will be given, if required, for ſetting the grates on the moſt approved plan, both for neatneſs, economy and convenience.

Richmond, January 7th, 1804. 1°

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

On Saturday Evening, January 7th, 1804, will be performed a celebrated comedy called, the

PROVOK'D HUSBAND,

OR, A

JOURNEY TO LONDON.

Lord Townly,	Mr. Green,
Mr. Manley,	Mr. Rutherford,
Sir Francis Wronghead,	Mr. Clare,
Squire Richard,	Mr. West,
John Moody,	Mr. M'Kenzie,
Count Baſſett,	Mr. Sanford,
Lady Townly,	Mrs. West,
Lady Grace,	Mrs. West, Jun.
Lady Wronghead,	Miſs Melford,
Miſs Jenny,	Mrs. Green,
Myrtilla,	Mrs. Lynch,
Mrs. Truſty,	Mrs. Story,

After which will be preſented the Farce of the

PRISONER AT LARGE.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, preciſely.

*** Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

IRISH LINENS.

Good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

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80 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 389 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

[illegible]mber 30th, 1803.

LOST OR MISLAID,

TWO BONDS,

GIVEN by Mr. Charles Crenshaw, dec. formerly of Hanover, to Joseph Roberts, late of Pittsylvania; the one payable on the 1st of April, 1777, on which a balance was then due of £87 3 6; the other payable on the 1st of April, 1778, for £100. These Bonds were passed off by Roberts to Mr. Shorts, by Shorts to William Pigg, who on the 10th of February, 1776, passed them to James Smith & Co.—They were left by the agent of the company, Archibald Smith, on his removal from this country, with David Leitch. Mr. Leitch having removed to Kentucky, and there died, the subscriber has been unable to obtain information of them. He supposes it possible, they may have been left by Mr. Leitch to the hands of some friend, who may not have been apprized of the agency of the subscriber, and to whom no application may have been made. Any gentleman who can give information relative to them to the subscriber, will confer an obligation on him; and any trouble he may be at in obtaining and forwarding them, shall be liberally compensated. Letters directed to the subscriber, by Mail, to Pittsylvania courthouse, will be attended to.

SAMUEL CALLAND,
Attorney in Fact for
JAMES SMITH & Co.

Pittsylvania, December 17th, 1803. (1awp3w)

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 28th day of September, 1803,

BETWEEN

Anthony Walke, executor of Anthony Walke, dec. Plaintiff,

AND

William Nelson, executor, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of William Armistead, deceased. Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of *Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants* and *Mansfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by the commissions of bankruptcies awarded and issued and now in prosecution against the said Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants, and Mansfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the estates and effects of the said bankrupts according to the act of the congress of the United States in that case made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commissioners in the said commissions named and authorised, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estates and effects as shall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commissioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of King and Queen county court, the LAND on which the late col. Philip Taliaferro resided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premises, for ready money, on Friday, the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

December 13, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, that an Election will be held at the Court house in this Town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

December 15.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN St. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an election for Fifteen Directors of the *Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria,* will be held at the courthouse in Alexandria on Monday the 16th day of January next.

By order,

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'ry.

Dec. 22.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 22, 1803. 6mbs.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meredith, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Lustrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

T E A, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame,* and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers,* on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

The Polygraphic Physiognatrace.

J. WOOD,

INFORMS the public, that having procured a most excellent Camera Obscura, constructed on a new principle; and having made considerable improvements in his method of taking Profile Likenesses, he intends to devote the hours from nine until 12 in the morning, and from three until sun set in the afternoon, at his room above Doctor McClurg's Office, for that purpose.

Black Shades, representing the hair and drapery, neatly finished on Vellum Paper, 50 cents. Time of sitting, only one minute.

Profile Sketches in colours and black lead, 1 dollar and 50 cents. Time of sitting, 20 minutes.

Profile Likenesses finished in colours, on Vellum Paper, with a landscape back ground, 3 dollars. Time of sitting, 20 minutes.

Ditto on Ivory, 10 dollars. Two sittings, 20 minutes each time.

N. B. J. WOOD purposes to open a class for instructing gentlemen in the different branches of Drawing, on Wednesday the 14th instant, at 7 in the evening. Terms of teaching four lessons in the week at 3 dollars per month, paid at entrance.

Private instruction in Drawing and Geography, at the usual prices.

Richmond, December 12, 1803. 4w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Manchester Turnpike, on the 10th inst. a light Mulatto Man named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle stature, a bad countenance when spoken to, large mouth with a bushy head of hair; his clothing such as labourers usually wear, which he may probably change. I have reason to suspect he will endeavor to make his way to some of the northern states and pass as a free man: it is highly probable he may have obtained a free pass. All persons are hereby warned against carrying him out of the state, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward shall be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the state, and information given to me so that I get him again.

W. Truehеart.

Hanover county, Dec. 20th, 1803. 3w.

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Courthouse, on Wednesday the first of February next, about twenty

SLAVES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children.

CASH will be expected for one half the purchase money; on the other half, a credit of 6 months will be allowed, on giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

William Randolph.

Wilton, Dec. 22, 1803.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 15th Feb. next.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

NEAR the Capitol in this city, at present occupied by the Auditor of public Accounts, whose term will expire the first of February. For terms apply to A. BLAIR.

Richmond, December 26th, 1803. tf

James River Company.

THE subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for furnishing Good White Oak Scantling and Plank for making Lockgates, for the James River Company.

Those disposed to undertake, will be informed of particulars on application to

Robert Pollard.

December 19th, 1803. ostw3w

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING this day revoked the power or Letter of Attorney, by me some years ago given to William Wickham, Nathaniel Pope, and John Hix, (now deceased) and having now duly appointed my friend Benjamin B. Ford, of the city of Richmond, my only true and lawful attorney in fact, with full authority to do and perform for me, all matters and things whatsoever relating to my personal estate, of every nature and kind; I do therefore hereby notify the same to the public, that no person or persons may hereafter pay or transact business of any kind with my said former attornies affecting my interests in any manner whatever: but that all persons indebted to me, or having business to transact with me, in any manner relating to my personal estate, may make payment to or transact such business with Mr. Ford, who alone as aforesaid has full authority for those purposes.

ROBERT DUNCAN.

December 14, 1803.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Robert Duncan, of Louisa, to Nathaniel Pope, Esq. of Hanover, dated 23d December, 1803.

"I am free to declare to you and to mankind in general, that your management of my business, intrusted in your hands, meets my approbation in every respect; therefore I have sent you a certificate to this effect.

"I will always be happy to do every justice to you as a person, who has uniformly merited the approbation, utmost confidence and esteem of

"Sir, your's with sincere regard,

"ROBT. DUNCAN."

The above are extracts of a letter from Mr. Robert Duncan, of Louisa, to Mr. Nath'l. Pope, of Hanover, dated as above.

THO'S. PRICE.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

LOTS FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 12th of next month, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, (if not previously sold privately)

TWO LOTS,

ON Shockoe Hill, nearly opposite Gen. Moseley's, and at present occupied by Mr. Allen Duke. There is a small dwelling house and a good kitchen on one of them. The terms of sale will be, one third cash; another in three months, and the balance in three months, with a Deed of Trust on the property, to insure punctuality in the two last payments. *A satisfactory title will be made to the purchaser.*

Nath'l. & Ben. Sheppard.

December 28th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

On Monday the 9th day of January next, if fair, or otherwise, on the next fair day, at the late dwelling house of Mrs. Ruth Woody, of Hanover county, deceased,

WILL BE SOLD

TO the highest bidder, by the Commissioners, pursuant to a decree of Hanover county court of the 28th inst. for that purpose, one certain tract or parcel of land, called "Wellman's," late the property of the said Ruth Woody, dec. and containing one hundred and thirty three acres.

ON the same day and at the same place, will in like manner be Sold, by the Executors, the whole of the personal estate whereof the said Ruth Woody died, possessed, consisting of one *Negro Man Slave, two Horses, stock of Hogs, Corn and Fodder,*

AND SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

AND PLANTATION UTENSILS.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, giving Bonds with approved security, payable to the respective distributees.

JAMES WOODY, Executor, &c. of Ruth Woody, dec'd.

JOHN GARDNER,
W. GARDNER,
EDM'D HOOPER,
BILLY TALLEY,
PAT. ANDERSON. } Commissioners.

December 30th, 1803.

N. B. The Corn and Fodder will be sold for Cash.

On the same day, and at the same place, will be sold to the highest bidder, by the Executors &c. of John Woody, late of said county, deceased,

THE land and plantation belonging to the estate of said John Woody, whereon the abovementioned Ruth Woody resided, containing one hundred and seven and an half acres—also, sundry slaves and household furniture, cattle and hogs belonging to said estate—12 months credit will be allowed purchasers for all sums above ten dolls. giving bond and approved security payable to

WILLIAM WOODY, } Ex'ors &c. of
JOHN WOODY. } J. Woody dec.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship

AURORA,

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Dec. 13, 1803.